





# The Confederate.

A. M. GORMAN, EDITOR.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

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Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

## War News.

We again devote our columns to-day to the dissemination of such intelligence as we have received from Virginia and elsewhere of the deadly struggle now going on. We are sure that nothing of which we could write will be more acceptable to our readers at this time. We have reason to feel enduring gratitude to God, and to His chosen instruments, our brave soldiers, that, so far, a successful resistance has been made against the combined and desperate efforts of our enemies to overthrow and destroy us.

By the kindness of a gentleman just arrived from Richmond, we are put in possession of information to Wednesday morning, the 11th. At that time all was going well. Gen. Lee had telegraphed Gen. Beauregard that he had troops to spare, if any were needed by him. We are further informed that thorough preparations had been made for the several raiding parties, and that they would be sure to come to grief.

Our correspondent, Dr. White, writes us from Weldon, dated the 12th, that he had just seen the conductor of the Petersburg train, who told him that Gen. Beauregard had driven the enemy from around Petersburg to his gunboats, and that we had sunk six Yankee gunboats. This news is corroborated by passengers last night, and is said to have been taken from the Petersburg Express.

One thing is sure, if Petersburg is not entirely relieved, it certainly is not in possession of the enemy, as the Tories had it on yesterday; and for their discomfort, we take pleasure in telling them there is no likelihood that it will be.

Our people may be of good cheer. All is auspicious. The future is bright with promise; and ere long we hope to chronicle the salvation of the nation.

We are indebted to a friend for the Richmond Examiner of Wednesday. We give our readers the full benefit of the news it contains.

## More Rumors.

A report prevailed in this city yesterday, that Ewell's forces had a fight with a portion of Grant's forces, and that they had suffered very heavy slaughter. It was represented that the enemy was driven across the Rappahannock somewhere above Fredericksburg, and that while thus crossing they received the heavy slaughter reported. The news was brought by several gentlemen from Richmond, but whether based upon reliable information, we were unable to ascertain.

We are informed that an official despatch was received in this city on yesterday, that the Danville road had been cut by the enemy, at "Comfields," and that the deprecating party then pushed on in the direction of the Railroad bridge over the Appomattox. The enemy may damage us in the way of raids upon our lines of communication, but we feel confident in the belief that they will gain no permanent advantage, and that soon we shall achieve a final triumph over them in every direction.

A gentleman handed us the following names of North Carolinians wounded in the recent fight in Virginia, viz: Major J. C. Webb, of the 27th regiment, arm broken; Lt. J. A. Graham, flesh wound in thigh; Serg't T. B. Whitely, Co. G, 27th, lost an eye.

We regret to learn that our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. E. C. Fisher, has received intelligence that his son John was among the killed in some of the battles in Virginia. We could learn nothing more definite.

We append the communication of J. A. M. We had no intention to withhold justice from Col. Folk and the 6th cavalry. Having mentioned that Col. Baker's command was not with Gen. Dearing, we inadvertently took it for granted that others knew, as we did, that the other portion of his command was made up of the 6th cavalry.

We were informed that the fortification captured was a blockhouse. It seems it was a Fort. So much the better. We were aware that the capitulation was made directly to Col. Folk; but we were told that it was made on his representation that Gen. Dearing was in command and to him therefore was the surrender properly made. The credit of the affair should be shared by all who participated in it; and we cheerfully accord a place to the communication, which we hope sets the matter all right. Our object was certainly to commend those who performed the commendable action.

For the Confederate. Messrs. Editors: In one of the recent issues of your paper, I notice a statement, in a hasty note, dated "near Newbern," from one of the Editors, to the following effect: "That Gen. Dearing's cavalry cut and destroyed the railroad and captured the blockhouse at Croatan." In this note there are several mistakes. It was not Gen. Dearing's regiment, but five companies of the 6th N. C. cavalry that assaulted and took the place referred to. It was not a block house, but one of the enemy's strongest forts on the railroad leading from Newbern to Beaufort. The capitulation was made to Col. G. N. Folk, commanding the 6th N. C. cavalry, and not to Gen. Dearing, he having gone at that time to the headquarters of Gen. Hoke, to procure artillery with which to storm the works. I merely make this statement so that if there is any honor merited, let it fall where it is due.

## THE WAR NEWS.

### LATEST FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

#### RAIDING PARTY ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.

#### FIGHT AT DUBLIN DEPOT.

#### THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

#### A SHARP FIGHT.

#### Enemy Advancing on Hanover Junction.

Rumors flew thick and fast yesterday, as they always do on the eve of great events. It is not necessary for us to repeat them here, but we proceed at once to give what news we have been able to gather up to-night, classifying it in such order as we can:

#### FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

There was nothing official yesterday from Gen. Lee's army, nor could we learn anything on inquiry at the War Department up to a late hour last night. There were a dozen rumors out last night, some of an unpleasant character, but we have reason to believe without any foundation in fact. A telegraph was received last night from the chief quartermaster of Lee's army, giving certain directions in his department, dated at Spotsylvania Court House yesterday afternoon, and dispatched from Guinea's station, at five o'clock last evening, from which it is plain that Lee's line of communication is open, and that no disaster has befallen his army.

It is reported, on pretty good authority, that there had been some fighting near the Black House, four miles from Spotsylvania Court House, and that we had repulsed the enemy and were, at last accounts, still driving him. Gen. Lee's headquarters were reported to be at Slady Grove, some sixteen miles from Fredericksburg.

A gentleman, who arrived last evening from Fredericksburg, reports that on Sunday evening, when he left, the Yankees were laying their pontoon across the river to the Stafford Heights, preparatory, as it was supposed, to their crossing over should it become necessary.

Great demoralization is said to exist in Grant's army. Yesterday morning one man brought down and delivered over to General Winder upwards of forty prisoners, who had voluntarily surrendered to him, and asked to be brought to headquarters. These prisoners say the country between the Rapid Ann and Rappahannock is filled with deserters—estimating their number at several thousand.

#### THE ENEMY ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD—THEY ARE REPORTED ADVANCING ON THE HANOVER JUNCTION.

Nothing positive has been heard of the work of the Yankee raiders at Beaver Dam. It is supposed, however, that everything there—cars, locomotives, &c.—were destroyed. After completing their work there, it is supposed the Yankees struck for Hanover Junction. At an early hour yesterday a dispatch was received from Col. Bradley T. Johnson, stating that it was believed that they were advancing against that point; that some prisoners had been captured who reported that the column was advancing from Beaver Dam; that they were some three thousand strong, and under the command of Gen. Merritt.

Later accounts received from Col. Bradley Johnson reported that he had yesterday morning a skirmish with the Yankees, and captured several prisoners, and that at 12 o'clock yesterday there was a force of some two or three thousand at Negro Fort, eight miles west of Hanover Junction, who were resting and feeding their horses, with the evident design of making a raid on some point. It was reported that another column was advancing from Beaver Dam.

Another report last night was that the Yankees, ten thousand strong, were marching on Richmond, and that Fitzhugh Lee and Stuart were in close pursuit of them, some two or three hours behind them. To impede their pursuit the Yankees had felled trees on their way, and were making a direct march on the city. This rumor prevailed extensively last night, and caused quite a sensation. It is said that Fitzhugh Lee telegraphed last night that he had good news, which he would like to report, but he could not do so at that time. It is reported that the whole cavalry force of Grant's army has been detached, and has been sent around to make this demonstration against the railroads and Richmond.

#### A FIGHT AT DUBLIN DEPOT.

As we hinted some days ago as likely to occur, Yankee General Averill has started out on a raid against the Virginia and Tennessee railway. A dispatch was received early yesterday that a portion of his force had struck the railroad at Dublin depot, and that a sharp fight had ensued. It is reported that our forces under Jenkins were repulsed, and that he himself was wounded. We have no other particulars of the fight that can be relied on. There were many rumors out last night about the affair, but we do not think them worth repeating.

A private dispatch to Governor Smith reports that his son, a Lieutenant-Colonel, was wounded in the fight, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The wound was in the thigh, and not dangerous, no bone being fractured. He was reported to have been taken to a private house, about three miles from Dublin, and was getting on quite comfortably.

#### MOVEMENTS ON THE SOUTHSIDE—A SHARP FIGHT.

Early yesterday morning General Ransom started out from Drewry's Bluff, where he remained for the purpose of making a reconnaissance in force of the enemy's position and strength. Taking Barton's and Gracy's brigades, he proceeded to hunt the enemy, and soon found him in considerable force between Drewry's Bluff and Chester, about three miles from Drewry's Bluff.

A sharp fight ensued. Barton's brigade was at one juncture of the fight thrown in some confusion, but they soon rallied, and handsomely repulsed the enemy, driving them for some distance. The enemy left, in his retreat, some few pieces of artillery, but as the limbers were taken away, our men could not carry them off. After pursuing the enemy for some distance, our men fell back to their entrenchments, occupying the same position as when they started out.

We took some eighty prisoners, and our loss was comparatively slight—perhaps not over a hundred. The enemy was found to be in large force. It is likely that he is also receiving reinforcements from below. A deserter who came in yesterday (a youth who had formerly resided in Richmond), says that he landed at Bermuda Hundred on Monday. If this be true, it is clear that troops are still arriving there.

From all indications the enemy is in large force on the Southside, and the movement threatens to become a serious one, yet we believe we are prepared to meet it.

## THE VERY LATEST.

The very latest news last night (12 o'clock,) was that the column of Yankees said to be marching from Hanover Junction on Richmond was at Dover Mills, on the James river, eight miles from Richmond, evidently intending to cut the canal, and, perhaps, to cut the river and cut the Danville railroad. There was nothing besides this up to the hour of printing our paper to press.

#### THE NEWS OF THE FIGHT OF YESTERDAY ON THE SOUTHSIDE, AS GATHERED FROM PERSONS ON THE FIELD.

By invitation from Colonel Gill, the popular superintendent of the Petersburg railroad, one of our reporters formed one of a party of some twelve or fifteen gentlemen which left the city yesterday afternoon in a special train for a reconnaissance over the road as far as Chester. They proceeded without encountering anything of interest as far as the bridge over Kirkland's creek, a distance of some nine miles from the city. There they found the timber on fire which had been felled all through that country, to clear the approach of the several lines of fortification, scattered here and there and covering acres in extent, and the flames hissing and crackling in the air. The fire, fanned by the strong breeze that blew from the west, had been communicated to the bridge, and the party, by the advice of Mr. Gill, declined to cross the bridge, fearing that it might be wholly destroyed before they could return.

After a pause of a few moments at the bridge, a large number of troops were seen coming down the track of the railroad. They proved to be our men, who were engaged in the fight of the morning, and from whom some very interesting particulars of the war were learned.

It appears that early yesterday morning General Ransom determined to make a reconnaissance with two brigades for the purpose of ascertaining the position and strength of the enemy. Proceeding out, they encountered the enemy about two miles from the Hay-Way House, between the turnpike and railroad. Here, about nine o'clock, the fight commenced quickly. General Ransom gallantly commanding in person. Our forces consisted of Barton's and Gracy's brigades, Barton's brigade occupying the right and left of the turnpike, and Gracy's still on the left of them. After a sharp fight, the enemy was driven to his fortifications, a distance of a mile and a half. As soon as the retreat began, the Ninth and the Fifth-Virginia dashed in upon the enemy's lines—making no less than two charges—and finally pressed them back to their fortifications. In the pursuit of the enemy our men captured a battery and a large number of entrenching tools, but as the horses of the battery had been killed, the guns could not be brought off. In a moment large numbers of reinforcements of the enemy were seen coming up, and it being found that they were attempting a flank movement, our men were forced to fall back.

The object of the reconnaissance being accomplished, and the enemy being found in a position strongly fortified and in great force, our troops retired. As they fell back they repeatedly offered the enemy battle, but he dared not to accept it nor venture to follow our troops out of reach of his fortifications. Our total loss was one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Most of the wounded were borne off the field by the Ambulance Corps. Colonel Cabell, of the Thirty-eighth Virginia, is reported mortally wounded.

The prisoners we captured about a hundred, and list, perhaps, some fifty or sixty. The Yankee prisoners taken report that the forces engaged on their side were of Gilmore's command, and principally of the troops withdrawn from before Charleston.

We could learn nothing of the part Gracy's brigade took, as the men with whom our reporter conversed all belonged to Barton's brigade. We doubt not, however, that their participation was equally gallant and successful. Our troops were equally gallant and successful during the day in the direction of Petersburg.

The fight last Saturday near Port Walthall Junction. We got some further and interesting particulars of the fight last Saturday near Port Walthall Junction, on the railroad, about three miles and a half this side of Petersburg. Friday night closed in upon the opening of Saturday morning, at sunrise, found the two armies drawn up in line of battle, about half a mile apart, and in full view of each other. Our forces occupied the railroad to the right and left of Mr. Craig's residence, very near to the junction, and the Yankees occupied a position in an adjacent field.

About eleven o'clock skirmishing commenced, when the Surry artillery, under Captain Hawkins, advanced several hundred yards in front and opened on the enemy with shell. This brought on a sharp fire between the infantry on our left and the advance of the enemy's right. But in thirty minutes the firing on both sides ceased, except here and there a wild shot from the enemy's artillery.

Our forces now made the railroad their line of battle, and about half past two o'clock the enemy opened on them with their artillery in front, and at the same time endeavored to turn our left. They finally succeeded, by overwhelming numbers, in reaching the railroad, but General Hagood, with three South Carolina regiments, the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh advanced and drove the enemy back to their line in great confusion.

The fighting continued until about 4 o'clock, and was for the greater portion of the time very severe, our brave and gallant men driving every thing before them.

Our troops were confronted by greatly superior numbers, but they held their ground manfully. Their number engaged was twelve or fifteen thousand. The enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers, attacking at one division and two brigades, upon that portion of our line held by General Hagood's brigade. They were in such numbers as to overlap our line, which enabled them to flank and turn our extreme left. This forced Gen. Hagood to change his front, which he did successfully, but the movement necessitated the exposure of our officers and men, and caused the heavy loss which we sustained. The enemy, however, were soon driven back, when the brave South Carolinians re-occupied their original line, and held it successfully against two more assaults of the enemy.

Brigadier-General Bashford Johnson was the senior Brigadier in command, and is said to have behaved with much coolness. Lieutenant-General D. H. Hill was also on the ground.

It is mentioned as a somewhat singular coincidence, that the troops engaged on the part of the enemy in this fight were the same troops that the brave South Carolinians had fought so long on Morris and James islands, at Charleston.

Our loss in the fight of Friday and Saturday, particularly in that of Saturday, was very severe, proving conclusively that our men fought with the utmost desperation.

The loss in officers is very large. In Gen. Hood's brigade, four out of seven field officers were killed in the fight. Among those killed and wounded we learn of the following: Lieutenant-Colonel Dargan, of the Twenty-first South Carolina volunteers, killed in the engagement of Saturday; Col. John G. Presley, severely wounded in the left shoulder; Colonel Graham, of the Twenty-first South Carolina, was wounded in two places, not very severely; Captain William H. Money, of General Hagood's staff, supposed to be mortally wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-seventh South Carolina, (name forgotten,) was severely wounded in the head. OCCUPATION OF PORT POWHATAN BY THE YANKEES.

We mentioned yesterday that the Yankees, in coming up the river, had landed four thousand negroes at Port Powhatan. At latest accounts this force still occupied that position, greatly annoying the people in that neighborhood by pilfering and deprecating in every direction.

Port Powhatan is about twenty miles below City Point. The river at that point is very narrow, the channel hugging the south shore closely, and the banks very high and precipitous.

#### BURNING OF THE BRIDGE ON THE PETERSBURG AND WELDON ROAD.

For prudential reasons we refrained from noticing the burning of the bridge on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad by the enemy, although we had information of it at the time. But now that it has been made public, no harm can come from giving some particulars of it, which we have been able to obtain.

On Friday night, after the battle of that afternoon, the notorious Spears, with a body of cavalry, started out towards the source of the Blackwater river, and crossed at a point where the stream is easily forded. Here he met opposition, and made a detour, which brought him to Wakefield depot, on the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, where he stopped for the night. While there he did not burn the depot, nor interfere with private property, further than to steal horses, corn and provender.

At an early hour Saturday the raiders started for Stony Creek depot, on the Weldon railroad, proceeding by way of Littleton and Sussex Court House. They reached Littleton, Sussex county, about eleven o'clock, taking the people by surprise. While at Littleton they searched all the houses, stole horses, and broke open the postoffice and destroyed all the letters. They also captured four wagons belonging to the Seventh cavalry, two of which, filled with bacon, were burnt. Two others, containing ammunition, the raiders carried off with them. Stony Creek about two o'clock they encountered a bridge guard of sixty South Carolina troops, who offered desperate resistance. After a short fight the guard was captured, having lost ten killed and wounded. Seven of the enemy were killed.

They burnt Fitzhugh's tavern at the creek; destroyed the railroad bridge, and burnt the depot building, wood sheds, water tank, &c. The railroad employees and others at Stony Creek made their escape, but all retreated in the direction of Weldon. After remaining there some time, Spears and his raiders filled off in the direction of Nottoway river bridge, four miles below, and said they were going from there on to Jarratt's Bluff, &c.

Later accounts say that Spears and his raiders did not burn the depot nor the tavern at Stony Creek; they did burn the bridge, wood sheds, bridge timbers, lumber and other articles belonging to the company. Such were the things they did not feel to their losses the Yankees burnt. They tore up but little of the track. A shell passed through the depot, and another burst in the second story of the tavern.

The bridge guard, sixty in number, got into the pit of the turn table, and for two and a half hours, offered most gallant resistance. They were finally entirely surrounded and forced to surrender. Seven of the Yankees were killed and several wounded. Among the killed was a Lieut. John Mayes, whose death Spears deeply lamented, saying that he was the most efficient officer in his command. But one of the bridge guard was wounded, and he not fatally. The dwelling of Mr. Gie, near the creek, was burned by the enemy.

Accounts estimate the number of this raiding party at eighteen hundred or two thousand, although others think they numbered at least three thousand. They had six pieces of artillery.

#### THE ENEMY'S GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE RIVER.

The enemy's forces are scattered through the narrow neck of land between the James river on the one side and the Appomattox on the other. Their point of disembarkation on the James river is Bermuda Hundred, from which point their forces cross over to Port Walthall on the Appomattox. The gunboats patrol up and down each river, passing down from Port Walthall to the mouth of the Appomattox, shelling on both sides every spot likely to afford cover to our sharpshooters. The enemy waste a vast deal of ammunition in this way, looking for "grey backs" and "mistaken batteries."

#### STORY OF YANKEE DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY ON THE SOUTHSIDE.

Deserters are coming in rapidly from the enemy on the Southside. They all have their stories to tell. They represent that they lost very heavily in killed and wounded in the battle of Saturday—estimating their loss at from one to two thousand.

They say that great dissatisfaction exists in their army, and that the chief cause is the negro troops, several thousand being in the army now at Bermuda Hundred. They report that Butler caused a telegram to be read to the troops early Saturday morning, stating that Grant had gained a great victory over Lee; had driven him twenty miles, and at last accounts was still driving him. This infamous cheat, contrived by Butler to inspire the courage of his men, was received with great applause, of course.

Deserters all say that Gilmore's corps, recently operating at Morris Island and Florida, accompany the expedition, and that Butler commands in person. We are inclined to doubt this. The craven coward would scarcely muster nerve enough to take the field. Besides, we are told by an officer who came up on the last flag of truce that Butler returned to Fort Monroe on last Friday—that he came up to Bermuda Hundred, but after ordering certain dispositions of the troops he went down the river. Accounts are contradictory of his presence with the forces now on the Southside, but the question will probably be soon decided by the events now transpiring there.

#### THE FIGHT NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE BETWEEN FITZHUGH LEE AND THE ENEMY.

From a gentleman (one of the true patriots of the war,) who participated and was wounded in the battle near Spotsylvania Court House, we have an intelligent and connected

statement of the affair, of which there have been so many different versions.

It appears that the battle opened at Todd's tavern, about a mile and a half above Spotsylvania Court House, and lasted continuously from Thursday to Sunday. The forces on our side were a portion of General Fitzhugh Lee's command, and consisted of Wickham's and Lomax's brigades. The fight opened on Thursday evening, Lomax's brigade engaging the enemy, and driving them back some distance. During that night the enemy took a strong position, and on Friday the fight was renewed by Wickham's brigade, (Lomax's being held in reserve that day,) a little in advance of the ground occupied on the day before. On Friday night the enemy fell back behind Todd's tavern, their advance being posted within a short distance of the building. On Saturday it became the turn of Lomax's brigade to engage the enemy, (Wickham's being held in reserve,) and the fight opened at an early hour and continued until ten o'clock, when our forces fell back to the old lines occupied by them in the fight of the evening, when he was forced back by the enemy to the line held by us on the first day, in rear of a barricade across the road formed by the felling of trees. The enemy continued to press us, and here General Fitzhugh Lee ordered up Wickham's brigade and threw out skirmishers—Wickham's brigade deploying the enemy on the right of the road leading from Todd's tavern to Spotsylvania Court House, and Lomax's on the left, with General Fitzhugh Lee commanding in person and passing up and down the lines. He was still to be very cool, and gave orders to his men, who had been dismounted for the most part in this fight, owing to the dense forest and thick undergrowth, not to fire until the enemy got within thirty yards of them. "Then," continued he, "take good aim, and let them have it, and then I want you to go over after them."

The enemy continued to advance, when General Fitzhugh Lee gave the order, in a clear, distinct voice, "fire." Then, ensued a most desperate and stubborn fight, resulting in our enemy being driven back. Our men seeing that they had gained the day, gave a yell—such as "ree-ree" only can give when the Yankees broke and ran, closely pursued by our men for a distance of half a mile.

After this, on Saturday night, our forces withdrew from the fatigue of battle, and the Third Virginia cavalry were posted as pickets at the barricade for that night. Early Sunday morning the Yankees, strongly reinforced during the night, attacked the Third Virginia cavalry on post, who, before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, continued to fall back until supports could be brought up. This was quickly done, and the fight raged until seven o'clock, when General Fitzhugh Lee, seeing that his force was too small to resist the enemy, who were in very heavy force, with both cavalry and infantry, began to retire in the direction of Spotsylvania Court House, falling back slowly and contesting every inch of ground up to this critical juncture, about ten o'clock in the morning, a large force of our cavalry, under General Anderson, came up and succeeded in repulsing the enemy "with great slaughter," as General Lee stated in his official dispatch.

The enemy fought with great stubbornness, for he was fighting to carry an important point—to open his way clear to Fredericksburg. He had a very large force—two divisions of cavalry and a brigade of regulars, all under immediate command of General Sedgwick.

In the fights of Friday and Saturday of General Fitzhugh Lee with the enemy, we captured some sixty prisoners, among whom were some five or six officers. They report their loss at some three to four hundred. Our loss in the same fights was about two hundred and fifty in killed, wounded and missing.

Our officers and men were displayed the most conspicuous valor in this fight. All along the lines, amidst a hail of bullets, they were charging our men on to victory. While in the act of leading his men on, with his arm upraised, Colonel Owens had a finger shot off. Not stopping for this, he deliberately drew his pistol with his other hand and shot the Yankee dead by his side who had just fired on him. There is one instance of individual heroism that deserves to be mentioned. In the thickest of the fight, when our lines were wavering, and the opposing forces were within seventy-five yards of each other, a courier dashed between them and cheered our men in their charge. The name of the brave young man we do not learn.

The Examiner, of Wednesday, says, editorially: No new battle has occurred in Northern Virginia, and there are evidences of a wide and deep demoralization among the Federal troops. But the struggle is far from being over in that quarter. Grant must take or lose all, and he will not renounce the campaign until his last shot is expended. His reinforcements appear to have been equal to the highest estimate placed upon them. When he crossed the Rapidan there were two reports—one that he came with a hundred thousand, the other that he brought two hundred thousand men. The latter statement appears to have been the truth, for he could not otherwise have come to the scratch again and again, unless he possessed prodigious numbers of fresh troops.

Meantime, the enemy have sent out strong raiding forces in every direction, cutting the railroads leading to and from Richmond. Their policy is evidently to prevent Lee from receiving reinforcements or supplies, and so cause his retreat. The most important of these forces is one consisting of three divisions of cavalry, which last night were at Negro fort, sixteen miles from this city, and approaching it. That the telegraphic wires of the city and district were four times cut in four hours by their emissaries, indicates an intention to attack the city if they find themselves able to do so; and if they attack at all, they will do so this morning. Let every man able to fire a gun, now to his post.

#### AVERRILL'S MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA—HE WAS WHIPPED AT SALTSVILLE.

A gentleman from Southwestern Virginia reached the city yesterday, having come by Saltsville, Smyth county, at which place a fight had occurred on Sunday between portions of Jones' and Morgan's commands, and the Yankee raider, Averill, resulting in the complete defeat of the latter. Averill had made a descent upon Dublin depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, driven out the small force of Confederates stationed there, and divided his force, sending fifteen hundred to Saltsville to capture and destroy the works. This body was met by Morgan and Jones, as above stated, and almost entirely demolished. A despatch was received here stating that a son of Gov. Smith, belonging to Jones' command, received a severe flesh wound in the leg in the engagement at Dublin depot. The same despatch confirms the report of victory.

#### DEATH OF CAPT. EARLY.

Capt. Robert Early, son of Dr. Robt. Early of Lynchburg, was killed in the battle of Spotsylvania on Thursday last. Capt. Early was the adjutant general of Gen. J. M. Jones, who was also killed.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TANNAN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

RALEIGH, May 13.

At the request of Col. Tharsher, General Superintendent of the Press Association, received on Wednesday evening last, we prepared the services of a gentleman to repair to Weldon immediately and collect what news he could transmit for the benefit of the Press Association. We received this morning the following letter from the special Agent above referred to.

Eds. Confederate.

WELDON, May 12.

The Conductor on the Government train from Stony Creek to Gaston, reports to-day, that Beauregard has driven Butler's forces to their gunboats; also that we have sunk six of the enemy's gunboats. He says he read it before leaving Stony Creek, and the Conductor on the train from Petersburg to Stony Creek, told him that such were the facts.

No other reliable news here. Troops are passing through continually.

Nine blockade runners have come into Wilmington since the "Raleigh" iron-clad scattered the blockade squadron a few days since. Five of them are entirely new vessels on their first trip. They saw no blockaders on their way in.

The line is down between Goldsboro' and Raleigh, and I must send this by mail. The telegraph it is thought will work through to Petersburg tomorrow.

#### From Tennessee and Mississippi.

MOBILE, May 12.

A special despatch to the Register from Tupelo, of the 12th says, dispatches from Roddy were received at Holly Springs on the 9th, which says, I crossed the river on Saturday and drove the enemy from Florence, capturing 45 prisoners, including three commissioned officers. Col. Johnston still occupies the north side of the river, operating against the enemy's works between Decatur and Nashville.

In an engagement at Bolivar on the 2nd, our loss was 15 slightly wounded and two captured. Maj. Strange, of Forrest's staff, was wounded. The enemy's loss 9 killed and 34 wounded.

#### From the South West Via Nassau.

WILMINGTON, May 13.

A letter from Nassau states that dates from Texas of the 6th inst. had been received. Smith and Price had had many fights with Banks and Steele, our troops always successful. The aggregate of prisoners taken is ten thousand, forty-one cannon, one thousand wagons, horses and mules without number.

Capt. Scott, from Texas, says the probability is that both of the Federal armies will be captured. We have taken three gunboats, and destroyed several others. Dick Taylor he says will take all. Our loss in one or two engagements heavy. The Harret Lane and Isabella are at Havana from Texas.

#### Probable Confirmation of Banks' Surrender.

MEMPHIS, May 12.

The surrender of Banks and his army at Alexandria is reported by parties who have arrived from Trans-Mississippi. The Yankee raiders have gone to Vicksburg, after coming within ten miles of Canton. Object of the expedition to steal cotton.

CHARLOTTE, May 13.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States, after a harmonious session of eight days, adjourned this afternoon, to meet in Macon, Ga., on the third Monday in May, 1865.

#### [From the Richmond Enquirer of Wednesday.]

Another friend has kindly furnished us with the Enquirer of Wednesday, from which we glean the following additional particulars:

The Enquirer says a large quantity of bacon, it appears, was seized and destroyed at Beaver Dam, and a portion of the track, which can be repaired in twenty-four hours, was torn up. The enemy, though impeded by the gallant resistance of a small body of Marylanders, divided his forces and advanced towards Ashland and Hanover Junction. They boasted of getting to Richmond by one o'clock last night.

From Northwestern Virginia we have an extremely pleasant account of the operations of Morgan and Jones, though slightly dashed with the unpleasant report that our forces at Dublin depot had just previously met with a reverse at the hands of Averill. Gen. Lee, it seems, is in a quiet humor, and has nothing to say. The past two days have been, no doubt, days of comparative respite with the army of Northern Virginia. Gen. Lee has possession of the public confidence too completely to produce, either by words or silence, any impracticable impressions. When he speaks, we believe; when he is silent, the most impatient is willing to wait.

#### New Advertisements.

##### PROFESSIONAL CARD.

PATRICK H. WILSON, of Raleigh, and ROBERT G. LEWIS, of Salisbury, have entered into Partnership in the practice of the Law in the Superior and Supreme Courts. Office in the Court House. Office-hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having money due them in the office of the Clerk and Master in Equity of Wake County, to call and draw out their distribution shares, as I cannot be responsible for the various changes and fluctuations in the Currency, and can only pay out such money as I have received.

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E. 93-dit&wit. Raleigh, 13th May, 1864.

##### HEAD QUARTERS POST.

Raleigh, 13th May, 1864.

To the Ladies.—The Special attention of the Ladies of the community is respectfully invited to the fact, that there are in the hospital of this City, and arriving, many wounded soldiers of our gallant army, to whom any refreshing delicacies suited to their suffering condition, would be most acceptable. It is surely only necessary to apprise the Ladies of the presence of the noble fellows, wounded in their defense, to secure them every possible addition to their comfort.